Weekly Intelligencer.

The electoral vote will be counted on Ash Wednesday, which is St. Valentine's Day.

Mr. Franklin recently presented a petition in congress from citizens of Missouri for cheap telegraphy.

The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company will hereafter be known only as "The Wabash Company."

Russia is closing her ports to the exportation of grain and beef cattle. Walk up Mr United States and sell your surplus.

Longstreet has committed himself freely against the Packard government, believing that both Tilden and Nicholls carried the state.

Senator Edwards has been added to the ways and means committee. From what we hear of him through various sources he will make his mark as a legislator.

The Zanesville, O., Signal says that Hon. R. W. P. Muse, elector from the state of Kansas, is a citizen of Zanesville and not of Kansas. So there's muse-ic in the air again.

Joyce's wife telegraphed a few days ago thas she was coming with his pardon, and to "hold the fort." He sadly reflected that it was about time, as the fort had been holding him longer than he liked.

Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, recently introduced a bill in the U. S. senate to abolish stoves for heating railroad cars. Nothing was said of the coal oil lamps which are quite as dangerous as the stoves.

The St. Louis Times of the 13th inst. says it is impossible to disguise the fact, and it would be criminal to do so, if it were possible, that an extraordinary amount of destitution is now prevailing in that city.

Gov. Garland of Arkansas was elected to the United States senate on the 16th inst., several republican members of the legislature voting for him, though he had a majority without them, in token of their esteem for him.

Williams is the most numerous name in the house of representatives. There are five of the name: Andrew, of New York, Alpheus S., and William B., of Michigan, Charles G., of Wisconsin, James, of Delaware, and Jeremiah N., of Alabama.

The hardships of democratic economy, as practiced by the lower house of congress, are thus illustrated by the Evening Telegram, which says:

"The salary bill proposed to congress reduces the income of some of the treasury clerks to that point where the keeping of a private one in a boiler-house will be impossible."

It is said that broth-in-law Casey is doing all he can against the Packard crowd. "There is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just men," but what a deal of repentance it will take to atone for this miscreants misdeeds.

The Kansas City Journal does not like to hear of so many republicans avowing their belief that Tilden is elected, and denominates them "Messrs. Longears." His obesity, the editor, will find it he fools with these animals much that they can kick as well as hear.

General Julian Quiroga, a prominent military officer of the late Laredo government, who had retired to his ranche in Nuevo Leon after the fighting of Laredo from the capital, was shot at Monterey on the 11th inst. by orders of General Toevino, a partisan of Diaz.

Said Jerre Black in his letter to the recent democratic mess-meeting in Washington: "Our right to inaugurate the president we have elected is so clear and unquestionable that he who doubts is damned. Whosoever stops us by military force from the exercise of that right will be guilty of treason." Old Jerre is such a good judge of law, too.

Gov. Lippitt, in his message, says that illiteracy is increasing in Rhode Island. The republican party claims to be the especial champion of education, but when it is remembered that Rhode Island is a strong republican state, and that what is here admitted of it can not be said of any democratic state in the Union, what becomes of the claim?

Bennett is reported to have sailed in the steamer Richmond for Europe; to be yachting on the coast of Florida, and to have been seen in various places beside. Our belief is that he shot himself through a pneumatic tube, which, with his accustomed enterprise he had prepared for the purpose, into the arms of Stanley, in the jungles of Africa.

The Kansas City Times had a long editorial a day or two ago on Mrs. Logan and her charming daughter, who have been lobbying for the re-election of Senator John at Springfield. The Times said that these ladies gave various entertainments to turn legislative heads, and, horror of horrors! had all the chambermaids, pretty ones at that, enlisted in their cause. The Times wound up its editoral with the sighing ejaculation, "it's naughty but it's nice," which was very naughty in the Times.

Ben Hill, in stating to a northern friend why it was that the negro in Georgia voted the democratic ticket to such a great extent, gave as one of the reasons, that the number of colored pupils attending the public schools of Georgia has steadily increased from 6,661 in 1871, to 57,987 in 1876, having been wisely fostered and its benefits impartially distributed, thus furnishing a marked contrast to other southern communities that have been ruled by radical adventurers, and where the negro has never been credited with anything higher than his mere voting value.

In all the great gatherings on the 8th of January, the democratic day, because Jackson won his New Orleans victory on that day, there was not one unpatriotic sentiment uttered, nothing was asked but that the people's will should be obeyed. It was very distinctly stated though, in Ohio, in Indiana, in Illinois, at Washington, and everywhere that meetings were held, that a decision arrived at by the two houses of congress would be accepted as satisfactory, but that the people would *not* submit to the counting of the electoral vote by the president of the senate. We are glad that these plain words, calmly spoken, have had a wholesome effect.

THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

We learn that there is an effort being made at Jefferson City to repeal the law creating the board of railroad commissioners. We hope that this will not be done. The board has run in existence but a short time, and was created in compliance with the popular demand that some check should be instituted against the extortion and criminal carelessness of railroad companies. The law which was passed two years ago and under which this board has acted, did not fix proper penalties for non-compliance on the part of the roads, and some of the roads claimed immunities under charters granted under the constitution in force prior to 1865, so that the board has had up hill work to effect much, but through suits that have been instituted by them, the railroads have been made to see that they are no longer masters of the situation, and that hostility which existed three or four years ago between the people and the roads has been very much allayed. They have one important duty to perform which should be attended to by some one, and we do not see how it could be more intelligently or cheaply done, than as an incidental function of this office. We allude to the inspection of the condition of the tracks and rolling stock of the roads, with a view to rendering travel upon them safe to life and limb. This duty, well performed, would almost justify the expense of the board, as one Ashtabula averted would be worth more than any ordinary sum. If the members of the board were drones or ignoramuses we should say abolish it; but as they are men of brains, men of enlarged views, and much energy and earnestness, who can do much toward making the roads reasonable in their demands by moral suasion alone, and who will conscientiously see that the roads are made safe, we earnestly urge the Legislature to amend the railroad law where it is defective, and continue this board in existence, at least until the next session of the legislature, when, after a reasonable time for observation, if it is found to be a useless office it may be abolished.

We were amused and disgusted too at some of the radical speeches made in this city during the recent canvass. First, at the unblushing impudence of the colored orators who told their sable hearers that the success of the democracy meant their re-enslavement; second, at the no less impudent assertion in regard to "rebel claims." This last bugaboo was promptly killed as soon as congress met, by southern men's offering a bill to forever prevent the payment of a war claim to any man who could not clearly prove his loyalty. But what do republicans think of the man who captured Louisiana for them? This is what the Chicago Times says of this "boss" claimer:—Some interesting facts about the claim of Wells, of the Louisiana returning board, against the government are given in special telegrams from Washington to the Times. The claim amounts to nearly half a million of dollars, and a careful scrutiny of its items, and of the testimony by which it is sustained, justifies the suspicion that at least four-fifths of the demand is fraudulent and fictitious. A considerable portion of the property alleged to have been taken by the army, and payment for which is now asked, was once paid for by the quartermaster's department, while the officers charged with taking most of the remainder deny all knowledge of it. The existence of this claim explains Wells' ready obedience to Zach Chandler's orders about the Louisiana returns. With Tilden in the white house, the payment of swindling claims of this character would be impossible. If Wells can make Hayes president, he will count with reasonable certainty on the allowance of the full amount. The work he has undertaken and performed is so dirty and damnable that his acceptance of the contract is *prima facie* proof that he expects an enormous price."

Mr. Buler, of Barton county, introduced in the Missouri legislature, a few days ago, a set of strong resolutions protesting against the policy of the administration in removing the wild tribes of Indians to the Indian Territory. The resolutions recite that such action will keep a large body of the most fertile and productive land in the south-west out of market, and convert it into a haunt for marauders and outlaws, to the serious peril and detriment of the inhabitants upon our western borders. That great injury will be done the cause of civilization and to the trade and business of St. Louis and Kansas City, and conclude by instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in congress to use all their influence to prevent the removal of said tribes to the said Indian Territory. The people of southwest Missouri and southern Kansas are violently opposed to this measure, and they mean to be heard from in the matter. Besides being an injustice to civilized whites in the vicinity it will be a great wrong to the half civilized Indians who now inhabit the territory, and who will be injured in a hundred ways by contact with these untamed savages. If the republican party retains power in national affairs the country will see that the prediction made by the Intelligencer at the time of Custer's first raid into the Black Hills will be verified. The whole plot, from that time down through the subsequent Indian war, which was provoked for a purpose, and this removal of the Indians, is nothing more nor less than the action, through the cabinet and the chief executive of the nation, of the Northern Pacific railroad ring. Mark it. The bill, but a few days ago introduced in congress to extend the time of its building eight years, is but one of its earmarks. The whole dog will be visible if Hayes should be inaugurated.

Proctor Knott's committee has Chandler on coals. They want to know with whom he consulted when he sent the following infamous dispatch:

"NEW YORK, November 8, 1876.
"To Gov. L. M. Stearns, Tallahassee, Florida:
"Hold Florida for Hayes and Wheeler. Money and troops will be sent you. Z. CHANDLER."

Zachariah was thunderstruck when the little document was produced a few days ago, and has been wriggling ever since to avoid telling its history. But he'll have to tell or go to the guard house. There is no power in this country greater than the people, embodied in their representatives, and it is high time for the cabinet officer, who had the indelicacy to act as chairman of a political committee to ascertain this fact.

From Maine it is Blaine.

Alvin Saunders will be the new senator from Nebraska.

Ferry was re-elected to the senate on the 16th inst., from Michigan.

Gov. Phelps has re-appointed Ira F. Barnes as coal oil inspector at Sedalia.

The senate committee is still pegging away at New Orleans. It wants to have the last tag.

Hon. Wm. Windon was re-elected to the United States senate on the 16th inst., from Minnesota.

Elector Finseth of Minnesota has been proven to be a subject of Denmark, and consequently ineligible.

In the Massachusetts legislature on Friday, it stood: Hoar, 104; Boutwell, 84; Abbott, 62; Rice, 17; Bullock, 4; Seelye, 4.

The London papers think war inevitable. The Turks refuse to yield from their propositions, and offer nothing but objections to the propositions of the conference.

Wells and Anderson are under arrest at Washington City for contempt. The radical party does not run the whole steamboat now as "it used for to do," which is some comfort to decent people.

Gov. Vance, the newly elected democratic governor of North Carolina, is extending the right hand of political fellowship to the colored people of his state. This is hard on radicalism, but it is honest, and is what democrats would do everywhere if the negroes would permit it, and not be scared away from them by stories of bulldozing and "studenocking."

There is an earnest demand being made by many of the citizens of Lafayette county that the legislature shall rebate all penalties on delinquent taxes to 10 per cent. from the time the taxes become due. A press of other matters has prevented our writing anything on this subject, and we write this paragraph only to call attention to the fact that such a feeling exists, and was endorsed by a resolution of the county grange at its last meeting.

In a recent number of the Western Manufacturer we find a two column editorial, the subject of which is the Hon. W. A. Steel, Mayor of Joliet. The short biography there given shows what the indomitable energy and perseverance of one man may do for a community. To him Joliet is indebted for the founding of the Joliet, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills, the largest on the continent, and with two exceptions, the largest in the world. The Joliet Quarries, the stone from which is known and used all over the Union, and a sample of which we have seen in Lexington, owe their development to him. This short paragraph from the article speaks volumes:

When Mr. Steel first accepted the office of mayor, less than ten years ago, the population was, and had been for years, about fifty-five hundred. Last spring, when he declined his nomination for the fifth term, he had the satisfaction of addressing that delegation to a solid population of about nine-ten thousand.

Mr. Steel was a gallant union soldier, and he is to-day a staunch democrat and a man of which any city might be proud. His friends in Lexington will rejoice to know that he is appreciated.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Ballots for the Illinois Senatorship.

[Special dispatch to the Intelligencer.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 19, 1877.

On the 13th ballot Logan received 99 votes; Palmer, 87; Anderson, 9; Davis, 4; Harrison, 1; Haines, 2. Total, 202; necessary to a choice, 102.

The 14th ballot was the same as the 13th. On the 15th ballot Anderson got 1 more and Davis 1 less; others unchanged. The 16th was the same as the 15th. The 17th ballot gave Logan, 99; Palmer, 87; Anderson, 13; Haines, 2; Harrison, 1. The 18th ballot was the same as the 17th.

Adjourned till 2 p. m. Saturday.

Patterson's regulator is still O. K. It now says: Best XXXX Flour $3 25; choice N. O. Sugar, new crop, 10 lbs for $1 00; choice Rio Coffee, 4 lbs for $1. Jan20-1t

The gas company met with an unfortunate and unavoidable accident this week in the bursting by freezing of one of their pipes at the works, so that the city has been in darkness ever since. Every effort is being made to repair the damage, and by Tuesday or Wednesday next they will be all right again.

There came near being a conflagration at Mr. Ethan Allen's house last Friday night. Mr. Allen being at work on the paper, and Mrs. A. having retired, leaving a pretty good fire to warm up her liege lord on his return. At about three o'clock a lighted coal fell from the grate, and rolled out upon the floor. When Mrs. A. was awakened by the smoke, a hole had been burned through the carpet and floor, and the floor was in a bright blaze. Five minutes more, and our handsome matrons train would have been recorded among the houseless and homeless.

The marriage of Miss Lizzie Shotwell, at the residence of her father, Mr. J. E. Shotwell, near Greenton, on last Wednesday, was made the occasion of festivity and pleasure. At an early hour the guests assembled from the neighborhood, and from Lexington and Richmond where the bride has relatives, and with due solemnity Rev. Mr. Smith pronounced J. E. Ball and Lizzie Shotwell man and wife; after which all was joy and laughter for the balance of the evening. The supper provided was a delightful one, and every one was happy. The attendants were Mr. A. M. Fowler and Miss A. M. Shotwell, Mr. Chas. Royle and Miss Susie DeMasters. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jno. W. Shotwell, their son and daughter, Miss Ball, of Richmond, sister of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Royle, of Lexington, Miss Royle, the Misses Herndon the Misses Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Hall, Misses Julia Fickle, Dora Kirtley, Minnie Hickelin, Mr. and Mrs. Lina Hickelin, Mr. and Mrs. Malin Hall, Col. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Paschal A. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Goodloe, Mr. and Mrs. Tom. Graves, and Messrs. Goodloe, Lee, H. Fickle, Wm. Conrow, Gibson, Frank Ball, Tom. Carmichael and Jerre Butler. Merry making was kept up until about 2 o'clock, when the party broke up for the night with many expressions of good will, and kind wishes for the future happiness of the young married people, to which we add, may earth's richest blessings attend them through this life, and may they so live as to walk hand in hand through the corridors of that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Another Bird Supper.

HIGGINSVILLE, Jan. 18, 1877.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER. Please give notice that there will be a bird supper given at the Eagle Hotel in Higginsville, on Thursday evening, Jan. 25th, by the Higginsville Sporting Club. The club extends a special invitation to the Intelligencer folks to be present on that occasion. A good time may be expected by all those that attend, as this will be the last hunt and supper given by the club this season. By order of committee, JAMES PEDDICORD.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Result of the Deliberations of the Senate and House Joint Committee.

Full Text of the Important Joint Measure For Counting The Presidential Votes.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Edmunds, from the special committee appointed to devise means for counting the electoral vote, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees, with one exception. The committee would desire to take up the bill at the earliest possible day, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next and would press it to a final consideration. The committee was of the opinion that the modes they recommended could not be called a compromise; but as it was a measure of justice in the aid of the constitutional government, no one would have a right to say that anybody's views had been surrendered in any respect.

The following is the text of the bills accompanying the report presented by Senator Edmunds:

A BILL

To provide for, and regulate the counting of votes for president, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4th, A. D., 1877:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Sec. 1. That the senate and house of representatives shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives, at the hour of 12 o'clock post meridian, on the first Thursday in February, A. D., 1877, and the president of the senate shall be the presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the senate, and two on the part of the house, to whom the reports shall be handed as they are opened by the president of the senate. All the certificates and papers, purporting to be certificates and papers, shall be opened, presented and acted upon in alphabetical order of states, beginning with the letter "A," and the said tellers having read the same in the presence and hearing of the two houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from said certificates; and the vote having been ascertained and counted, as in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the president of the senate, who shall thereupon announce the state, the vote and the names of the persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected president and vice-president of the United States, and together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the two houses. On such reading of any such certificate or paper, when there shall be only one return from a state, the president of the senate shall call for objections, if any.

Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one senator and one member of the house of representatives, before the same shall be received.

When all objections so made, to any vote or paper from any state shall have been received and read, the senate shall thereon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the senate for its decision.

The speaker of the house of representatives shall in like manner submit such objections to the house of representatives for its decision, and no electoral vote or votes from any state from which but one return has been received, shall be objected to except by the affirmative vote of the two houses. When the two houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted.

Sec. 2. That if more than one return or paper purporting to be returns from a state that has been received by the president of the senate purporting to be certificates of electoral votes given at the last preceding election for president and vice-president in such state, unless they be duplicates of the same returns, all such returns and papers shall be opened by him in the presence of the two houses, when met as aforesaid, and read by tellers; and all such returns and papers shall thereupon be submitted to the judgement and decision as to which is the true and lawful electoral vote of such state, of a commission constituted as follows, namely:

During the session of each house, on Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, 1877, each house shall, by a viva voce vote, appoint five of its members, who, with five associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, to be ascertained as hereinafter provided, shall constitute a commission for the decision of all questions upon, or in respect of such doubtful returns named in this section, on Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, or as soon thereafter as may be, the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, now stationed to the 1st, 3d, 8th and 9th circuits, shall select in such a manner as a majority of them shall deem fit another of the associate justices of said court, which five persons shall be members of said commission, and the person longest in the commission, of said five justices shall be president of said commission. The members of said commission shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission, of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the constitution and laws, so help me God;" which oath shall be filed with the secretary of the senate.

When the committee shall have been thus organized, it shall not be in the power of either house to dissolve the same, or withdraw any of its members; but if any such senator or members shall die, or become physically unable to perform the duties required by this act, the fact of such death or physical disability shall be, by said commission, before it shall proceed further, communicated to the senate or house of representatives, as the case may be; which body shall immediately, and without debate, proceed by *viva voce* vote to fill the place so made vacant, and the person so appointed shall take and subscribe the oath herein before prescribed, and become a member of said commission; and in such appointments in regard shall be had to impartiality and freedom of bias sought by the original appointment of said commission, who shall thereupon immediately take and subscribe the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and become a member of said commission to fill the vacancy so occasioned.

All the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes of each state, shall be opened in alphabetical order of states, as provided in section 1 of this act; and when there shall be more than one such certificate or paper as the certificates and papers from such states shall so be opened, excepting duplicates of the same returns, they shall be read by the tellers, and thereupon the president of the senate shall call for objections, if any.

Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely and without argument the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one senator and one member of the house of representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections, so made to any certificate of votes, or papers from a state, shall have been received, all such certificates, votes or papers, so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to said commission, which shall proceed to consider the same, with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two houses, and acting separately, or together, by a majority of votes decide whether any, or what votes, from such states, are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and how many, and what votes from duly appointed electors in such states, and may therein take into view such petitions, depositions and other papers, if any, as shall by the constitution and the now existing laws be competent and pertinent in such considerations, which decision shall be made in writing, stating briefly the facts thereof, and signed by members of said commission, agreeing therein; whereupon the two houses shall meet and such decision shall be read and entered in the journal of each house, and the counting of the votes shall proceed in conformity therewith, unless an objection be made thereto, in writing, by at least five senators and five members of the house of representatives; then the two houses shall separately can[illegible] ordering otherwise, in which case such concurrent order shall govern. [illegible] of papers from any other state [illegible] be acted upon, until all objections previously made to the votes of papers from any state shall have been finally disposed of.

Sec. 5. That, while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer, except by permission, to entertain a motion to withdraw; and he shall have power to preserve order.

Sec. 4. That, when the two houses separate to decide upon any objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote, or votes, from any state; or, upon the objection to a report of said commission, or other question arising under this act, each senator and representative may speak on such objection or question ten minutes, and not oftener than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours, it shall be the duty of each house to put the main question without further debate.

Sec. 5. That at such joint meeting of the two houses, seats shall be provided as follows: For the president of the senate and the speker immediately on their left; senators in the body of the hall, upon the right of the presiding officers; for the representatives, in the body of the hall not provided for the senators; for the tellers, secretaries of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives at the clerk's desk for other officers of the two houses, in front of the clerk's desk and upon each side of the speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of the electoral vote shall be completed and the result declared, and no recess shall be taken unless the question shall have arisen in regard to the counting of such votes or otherwise, under this act, in which case it shall be competent, for either house, acting separately, in the manner herein before provided, to direct the recess of such house not beyond the next day (Sunday excepted) at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and while the question is being considered by said committee, either house may proceed with its legislation or other business.

Sec. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or effect any right now existing under the constitutional laws, to the question, by the proceedings in the judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be president or vice-president of the United States, if any such right exists.

Sec. 7. The said commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have the power to employ such persons as may be necessary for the transaction of its business, and the execution of its power.

THE COMMITTEE'S LABOR.

The report of the committees of the senate and house of representatives, to prepare and report such measures as may be calculated to accomplish the lawful counting of the electoral votes, and the best disposition of all questions connected therewith, and the declaration of the results say they "have considered the subject, and have had full and free conference with [illegible] on the [illegible] and the bill recommends its passage. "We have applied the utmost practicable study and deliberation to the subject, and believe that the bill now reported is the best attainable disposition of the different problems and disputed theories arising out of the late election, and it is, of course, plain that the report of the bill implies that, in our opinion, the legislation may be had in accordance with the constitution. The constitution requires that the electoral votes shall be counted on a particular occasion. All will agree that the votes in the constitution are the constitutional votes of the states and no other.

The bill is only directed to ascertaining for the purpose, and in aid of counting what are the constitutional votes of the respective states, and whatever jurisdiction exists for such purposes, the bill only regulates the method of exercising it. The constitution shall have the power to make all the laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States, or any department or officer therein.

The committee, therefore, think the law proposed cannot be justly assailed as unconstitutional by any one, and for this reason think it unnecessary, whatever may be our individual views, to discuss any of the theories referred to. The matter being the proper subject for legislation, the fitness of the means proposed becomes the next subject of consideration. We think that to provide a clear and lawful means of performing the great and necessary functions of a government in time of much public dispute, is of far greater importance than any particular advantage that any man or party may in course of events, possibly obtain; but we have still endeavored to provide such lawful agencies of decision in the present case as shall be the most fair and impartial under the circumstances.

Each of the branches of the legislature and judiciary are represented in three tribunals in equal proportions; the composition of judicial part of commission looks to a selection from the different parts of the republic; while it is thought to be free from any preponderance of supposable bias, an addition of the necessary constituent part of the whole commission, in order to obtain an uneven number is left to an agency farthest removed from prejudice of any existing attainable one, it would be difficult, if not impossible, we think, to establish a tribunal that could be less the subject of party criticisms than such a one.

Read "Lexington, Her Business Men and Resources," on our first page.

Mr. Hoffman began to deliver beer made at Lexington's new brewery yesterday. It is good; very good.

There will be a bird supper at Higginsville on Thursday evening January 25th. A fuller notice will be found in another place.

The following are the names of the pupils who have been on the "Honor Roll" for the month of January, 1877, at the first ward public school: 7th grade, Victor Easter, Willie Lee, Peter Hale; 6th grade, John Lisieski, Jimmie Boulware, Fannie Earl, Annie Gillen; 5th grade, John Sommerbell, James Belt, Lillie Casper; 4th grade, Albert Homer, Rotie Ingram, Eddie Lee; 3d grade, Benjamin Marshal; 2nd grade, Minnie Saunders, Mary Sigward.

Wednesday last the Second Ward school boys converted an old pair of steps into an omnibus sleigh, with which to coast down the hill on Pine street. In one of their trips the thing balked in some way, and unceremoniously dismounted some of its freight, and little Mike Summers got his nose broken, and Meyer Keiler got one of his eyes slightly bunged up. But the boys seem to enjoy it, as they have been converted into heroes by the accident.

JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 16, 1877.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER.—It is almost two weeks since the legislature met at the capitol for the purpose of organizing prior to entering upon the active duties of legislation. Mr. Speaker Williams has not performed the duties of speaker a sufficient length of time to form a fair estimate of his capabilities in that capacity, he having been occupied a considerable portion of the time in arranging the various committees of the house. Speaker pro tem. Noland, of Jackson, [illegible] necessarily absent for several days, [illegible] the deliberations of a "tree[illegible] the family mansion; correcting the [illegible], etc., of Jackson county, in the minutes, Messrs. Campbell and Martin, of St. Louis, have alternately occupied the speaker's chair to the satisfaction of the house.

Some thirty-five or more bills and amendments to existing laws have been introduced in the house, and read the first time. Under the present constitution, each and every bill must pass three readings in each house before the bill can become a law. Speaker Williams decided, on Saturday last, that a bill need be read only by its title the first time, that upon its second reading it should be read entire, at which reading it is subject to amendments in order to engrossment. On yesterday, Mr. Russell, of St. Louis, raised the question on constitutional grounds whether the requirements of that instrument were not mandatory in requiring all bills to be read in entirety on three successive days, in both the senate and the house, prior to becoming a law. Speaker Williams decided, on [illegible] Speaker pro tem. Noland, being [illegible] reversed the decision of speaker [illegible] honorable judgment, Mr. Noland [illegible] Adell, of St. Louis, [illegible] providing [illegible] ty one, fifteen on the part of the sen[illegible] of the state. A lengthy [illegible] resolution. The opponents contended that three per[illegible] w," as recommended by [illegible] governors [illegible] and Phelps, could give the [illegible] more careful revision than two [illegible] one men selected from the body of the two houses; that the duty of the present legislature would be better performed by repealing all laws in conflict with the constitution, and adding such amendments to existing laws not in conflict with the organic law as would best comport with the various interests of the state. Those who favored the proposition of Mr. Campbell, scouted the recommendation of Govs. Hardin and Phelps, and demonstrated (?) to about twenty members of the house that the revision business was comparatively an easy job. The resolution was sent to the senate for concurrence, but a decision has not been reached in that body at this writing.

Several bills have been introduced lessening the salary of county officers. They will pass in some shape. What the reductions may be, cannot now be foretold.

Two or three bills have been introduced on the subject of interest on loans. Some of them favor six, and some of them eight per cent., as the limit for the use of money. The subject has not been debated as yet, and I am unable to form an idea as to what the result will be, when the matter is acted on by the legislature. In private conversation, some contend that *all* restrictions should be taken off for the use of money, thereby inviting a large flow of capital into the state; that, in time, it would be self-regulating, and result in a moderate interest on money. Some contend for the present interest law that the lender would be more likely to violate the present law than if the interest was lowered. To eight per cent. men say that the "jump from ten to six per cent. would be too great." I have heard others advance the argument that if the interest was lowered from the present rates, that it would force the banks of the country into "shaving shins." To explain, they never would have any houses to loan out if the individual wanting money would [illegible] note well endorsed for sixty [illegible] ninety days, they would buy the note at a [illegible] usually great to "get away" with all [illegible] cents. This is a matter demanding the serious consideration of every citizen of the state. If the [illegible] of the western representative district have any deliverances to make on this or any other subject of legislation, they will find me all attention.

Many questions will doubtless arise, to be decided by members upon their own responsibility. Upon all such questions I shall not hesitate to vote as to best represent the interests of the entire people of the state, according to my humble judgment.

Senator Edwards, my room-mate, I find to be a genial and kind-hearted gentleman, of that good old type, unfortunately not so frequently met with as in former days. I predict that he will make a very useful member of the senate.

Respectfully, [illegible]

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE

WELLINGTON.

Weather bitter cold.

Rabbits plenty in our market.

G. R. Bates, of the house of Dalby & Hogue, of Sedalia, was in town this week.

The colored people have added an improvement to their church by placing a bell thereon.

Hogs are dying at a fearful rate. The majority of those who have investigated the present prevailing hog malady, pronounce it pneumonia. It is certain there is nothing like cholera about it.

The Narrow Gauge was frozen up again last Saturday, hence no mail until Monday.

Several persons of this place talk of going to California next spring.

There was a pleasant social hop at the Wellington House Monday night last.

DOVER.

Weather cold enough to do credit to the North pole.

Extreme dullness marks every branch of trade. Our merchants, like bears, seem to be lying dormant this winter, waiting for the sunshine of spring-time to thaw them out.

The political situation is the only topic of interest; everything else is made to hinge upon this one point which is wearing down to absolute tameness from the constant friction. Even the newspapers seem to have grown tired of the monotony of their own reports.

Our people hope to be enlivened with pretty regular news-letters from the state capitol, now that the time for active work in that locality has commenced. If there ever was a time when wisdom and ability were called for in our legislative halls, that call is being repeated at this particular time, and in the language of a certain clerical editor of Missouri, "We shall see wi at we shall see."

Turkeys, spare-ribs and sausage enter the bill of fare of almost every household nowadays, with the seasonable accompaniment of mince-pie, etc. But there's absolute stupor in sameness, and we mortals would soon tire even of ambrosial viands.

For the sake of variety, Dover roused her energies enough on Wednesday evening of last week, to give a social entertainment in honor of the poor town claims to have originated these suppers, and has applied for a patent. We intended to have given a minute account of the whole affair, but learning that the Intelligencer had two representatives there, and all we were not there, and intended to have drawn on our imagination, we concluded to leave the whole matter to them, doubtless it was a good opportunity to cultivate editorial talent.

For pale ink we make no apology other than to refer you, for further particulars, to Jack Frost.

Our worthy townsman, Dr. Meng, is speculating largely in hickory nuts; dealers wishing to buy, will find it to their interest to confer with him. OSIER.

MT. HOPE.

It is Monday morning, wet, cold and dreary; wind N.E. accompanied by rain; will probably end with more snow. The young people had quite a jolly time sleigh riding, the only drawback being a scarcity of sleighs. The roads have been in a good condition for sleighing, but the rain threatens to ruin them.

Isaac Proctor, it is said, has the pneumonia, though we were informed that he was better. We learn also that three of Mr. John Wagoner's children are sick with pneumonia.

Bud Whitsett and family have returned to their home, and we, most of them, convalescent.

Mrs. Nellie Lowther and her sister, Miss Effie Keiser, are now on a visit to the family of their father, Wm. S. Keiser. They are accompanied by Mr. Thos. Tucker, all of Kansas City.

Two young ladies from Ray county, whose names we have not learned, are visiting at Judge Prather's. They are his nieces. Miss Maggie Offutt, of Lexington, is visiting at Mrs. Sutherland's.

Mrs. Gilland, aged about 80 years, died Monday, 8th inst., at the residence of her son, John Gilland, near Columbus. She had been quite feeble for some time.

Washington Grange held a regular meeting on Saturday last, at which the officers of the ensuing year were installed. The Patrons of this part of the country are talking of co-operation. A movement is on foot to establish a co-operative store here. A meeting is to be held at Mt. Hope, on the first Saturday in February for the purpose of discussing the subject and getting the enterprise on its legs.

We earn that Jacob Parkhurst sold his farm a few days since, with a view of removing to Texas.

A party of young men went rabbit hunting last week, and at the end of half a day they had used all their ammunition, and were forced to retreat. Upon counting their game the score stood as follows: John Lay, 36; George Crigger, 18; Henry Campbell, 14; Thomas Gott, 18; David Lay, 17; total, 103. Who can beat that for one half day's work? HILL.

J. L. MARSHALL,

WELLINGTON, MO.,

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, PATENT MEDICINES, Combs, Brushes of all kinds, Looking Glasses, Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Soaps, Hair Oils, Toilet Articles, Paints, Oils, of all kinds, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Coal Oil, Lamps and Fixtures, Lanterns, Fruit Cans, Pipes, Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Confectionery, Ac., Ac., Ac.

CONFECTIONERY AND NOTIONS.

Full stock of both, such as Organdinds, Fancy and [illegible] Nuts, Oranges and Lemons, Stationery, Sulphur [illegible] Testaments, Albums, PAPETERIES of all sizes and [illegible] Envelops, plain and fancy, Blank and Memorandum Copy Books, Pens, Pencils, Crayons, Ink Stands, Pa[illegible] Note and Billet Paper, Novels, Dominoes, Ac., Ac.

Tinware & Stoneware,

Consisting of Plain, Pressed and Tinned Iron, Milk, Wash and Dish Pans, Coffee Pots, Buckets, Coffee Pots, Sauce Pans, Lard Cans, Milk Strainers, Ladles, Skimmers, Cake Moulds and Cutters, Machine Oil Cans, Measures, Minerals, Jugs, Jars, Crocks, Churns, Jugs, Stove Jars, all sizes.

GROCERIES AND NOTIONS,

Including Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Syrups, Oysters, Crackers, Matches, Nails, Rope, Brooms, Water Buckets, Tubs, Wash Boards, Salt, Powder, Shot, Caps, Lead, Soda, Lime, Lanterns, Soap, Starch, Candles, Axle Grease, Blacking, NOTIONS, Paper Collars, Suspenders, Pocket Books, Spectacles, Thermometers, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Tea and Table Spoons, Axes, Locks, Gimlets, Sewing Machine Needles, B[illegible] Wire, Washboards, Pegs and Rivets, Fish Hooks and Lines, Cigar Cases, Music Boxes, Harmonicas, Jews Harp Bells, CHINA GOODS, Vases, Mugs, Boxes, Pitchers, Tea Sets, Ac., Ac. Many other articles impossible to enumerate, which I offer at the lowest prices. [illegible]

FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

CENTENNIAL STORE!

IMPROVEMENTS MUST BE MADE!

PRIOR TO WHICH

Young, Rathell & Co.'s

Stock must be greatly REDUCED, and in order to close the sale of the entire stock of all HEAVY GOODS before we commence making extensive alterations in our present premises, we have marked everything DOWN to prices that Defy Competition in this or other markets. For

TWENTY DAYS

We will give on all bills of FIVE DOLLARS and upwards a discount of Ten per cent., commencing on

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 13,

We will Retail all Cotton Goods, such as BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS, TICKS, BED TICKING, Ac., Ac., AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Having bought largely of these articles at a very low PRICE, we are prepared

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To all housekeepers, who find it their interest to buy such Cotton Goods as will be required for spring use. The market is now advancing rapidly, and all who have seen our stock admit it is the cheapest "prices" we have made in years. We know we can satisfy the people that we are acquainted with the LOWEST PRICES we have been quoting and selling.

Dry Goods and Carpets

At, and we will here say that our Prices for the next

TWENTY DAYS! TWENTY DAYS! TWENTY DAYS!

Will be much LOWER than heretofore, not counting cost on a greater portion of the stock. As we have before stated

OUR STOCK MUST GO REGARDLESS OF COST!

And we guarantee to duplicate and general bill 10 per cent cheaper than can be bought in Kansas City, Lexington or any other town. Our facilities for buying goods for LESS MONEY than any other merchant in the trade are well known to all readers of the Intelligencer.

We ask all to call and be convinced of the truthfulness of our statements. Get your TEN per cent. off by buying your goods for the next

TWENTY DAYS

OF

Young, Rathell & Co.

BOOK HOUSE,

(Established 1843.)

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI.

BONNELL & LEE,

DEALERS IN

School, Classical, Poetical, Theological,